

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

with which is incorporated

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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NIA EKSPERIMENTO

Malgraŭ kelke da klasikaj ekzemploj de infanoj denaske edukitaj en Esperanto, la okazo estas sufiĉe malofta, mi opinias, por meriti la atenton de la samideanaro. Krom la ĝenerala intereso, kiun tia provo vekas, devas esti vere, ke multaj Esperantistaj gepatroj staras en iom da dubo antaŭ la demando, ĉu eduki la idojn en la lingvo internacia.

Respondi tiun demandon kaj proponi solvon estu la apologio por ĉi tiu artikolo.

Efektive, kiam nia fileto Roy naskiĝis, lia patrino kaj mi jam decidis prokrasti lian edukadon en Esperanto ĝis pli favora tempo, ĉar la malhelpoj ŝajnis tiutempe nesuper-ebraj. Tamen, kiam la etulo estis 11-monata, ni vidis artikolon en *Heroldo* (Dec. 1939) pri sukcesa provo tia, kaj tio donis al ni la kuragon entrepreni la aferon.

Ne estas necese detaligi la kialojn de nia farmaniero. Sufiĉas diri, ke ni decidis, ke mi parolos al la infano ekskluzive en Esperanto, kaj la patrino Anglalingve. Mi komencis la 7an de Januaro, 1940, la unuan datrevenon de lia naskiĝo.

De la komenco mi faris detalan statistikon pri liaj progreso kaj reagoj, tiel, ke nun estas eble rerigardi la diversajn fazojn de lia edukado. Unue, tri tagoj estis necesaj por lin alkutimiĝi al la nova idiomo; sed post tio li faris la unuajn respondeojn al mia parolo (oni komprenu, ke la respondeoj estis agaj, ne parolaj). Tamen miaj listoj montras, ke post unu semajno li kompreenis 32 radikojn.

Kun la tempo li montris sin tre respondema al la nova lingvo, kaj faris daŭran kaj konstantan progreson. Mi mem devis miri pri lia rapida komprendo eĉ de abstraktaj vortoj. Kompreneble, la plimulto el la vortoj lernitaj estis sub-

stantivoj, sed mi rimarkas, ke post monato, krom 42 substantivoj, li konis 24 verbojn, 5 adverbojn, 3 pronomojn, 2 adjektivojn, kaj 1 prepozicion.

En tiu unua tempo lia cerbo estis treege akceptema. Eĉ tiam, kiel dum la tuta eksperimento, mi neniel provis trudi al li iujn apartajn vortojn. Mi lasis la bezonon regi ĉion. Mi trudis al li novan vorton, nur kiam nova objekto aŭ nova sperto venis en la regnon de lia pli vastiganta konscio. Pro tio mi opinias, ke miaj listoj estas valoraj, ne nur kiel statistiko de lingva eksperimento, sed ankaŭ kiel registro pri la disvolviĝanta menso de knabo. Eble kompilisto de lernolibro povus eltiri profiton el tiaj listoj.

Post kvar monatoj mi faris kalkulon kaj konstatis, ke lia vortotrezoro ampleksas 260 radikojn. Miaj listoj diras, ke li konas la plimulton el tiuj vortoj Presente, Imperative, Future, kaj Preterite; sed mi faris noton, ke mi inklinas kredi, ke li atentas sole la radikon, ne la finaĵon.

Dum la tuta tempo, eĉ ĝis hodiaŭ, mi parolis al li ekskluzive en Esperanto, kaj mia edzino, ankaŭ samideano, preskaŭ ĉiufoje Anglalingve. Lia komprendo de la du lingvoj, ĝis la grado de lia scio, estas perfekta kaj tuja. Ĉiun peton aŭ ordonon li plenumas tute sen hezito, kaj videble sen konscia pripenso.

Mi rimarkas, ke mi faris noton en mia listo de Majo pri okazo, kiam la patrino surprizis lin per ordono en Esperanto. Dum momento li rigardis ŝin kvazaŭ nekompreneante, kaj tiam ruza ekrideto kurbigis la lipojn, sed li ne obeis.

En la kvina monato mi provis paroligi al li unusilabajn vortojn, kiel la patrino jam faris pri la Angla lingvo. Tamen li montris

sin tute ne inklina por tio, kvankam iufoje li volis min imiti. La unua efektiva respondo en Esperanto okazis la 18an de Julio. Estis nur la vorto "Ne!", sed povis esti nenia dubo pri lia dirvolo.

Post ok monatoj li jam parolis spontanee kelkajn vortojn (ekzemple, *Papo* (*Paējo*), *aka* (*akra*), *aja* (*alia*), *te* (*tie*)), kaj pli-grandigis sian vortotrezoron ĝis 443 radikoj.

Kompare kun la antaŭaj du trionoj de la jaro, la lasta ne estis tiel sukcesa rilate pliampleksigon de lia vortaro, sed li ja multe plibonigis sian konon pri la uzado ĝenerale, kaj nun konas pli ol 500 radikojn.

Parolante ĝenerale, mi ne hezitas diri, ke la edukado en Esperanto ne prezentas multe da malfacilaĵoj. Nur en la lasta tempo (kaj precipice pro tio, ke mi ofte forestas de la hejmo) Esperanto ne tiel brave konkuras kun la Angla. La plej granda malfacilaĵo nun, en la parola fazo de lia edukado, estas tio, ke en la Angla lingvo multe pli abundas unusilabaj vortoj. Li multe pli volonte elparolas, ekzemple, *jam* ol *konfitaĵo*; *pan* ol *boligilo*; *book* ol *libro*, k.s. Tamen, mi opinias tion nur fazo; kaj mi ne havas dubon, ke pliposte li uzos ankaŭ tiujn lastajn en la "verda".

Parolante laŭ mia sperto, mi forte rekomendas la metodon al gepatroj, kiuj sin demandas ĉu estas eble sukcese eduki siajn idojn dulingve.

MASON STUTTARD

Ne malmulte da infanoj parolis Esperanton de tre frua aĝo, kiel hejman lingvon; kvankam tio ne ofte okazis en Anglujo. Oni pensas, ekzemple, pri Gala and Lubo Petrov en Siberio, pri Winifred Stoner en Usono (Natural Education, 1923), kiu kvinjara eldonis libron de infanaj versaĵoj en Esperanto; pri la familio Manner en Finlando (Heroldo, 19 Nov., 1925); kaj pri Sonjo Henneberger en Germanujo (Lernanto, 22 Jan., 1927). Mi memoras infanojn Rusajn, Francajn, kaj Rumanajn, simile edukitajn. Sed preskaŭ neniam la gepatroj faris detalan kaj objektivan observaron pri la progreso farita.

La plej detalaj raportoj tiuspecaj ĝis nun faritaj estas pri la infanoj Butler (Esp. Monthly, Aug. 1917; B.E., Dec. 1918 kaj Okt. 1921; Literaturo, Okt. 1921, Laborista Esperantisto, Jan. 1938). Pro tio, ke la infano de Ges. Stuttard komencis lerni kiam unujara, la kondiĉoj estas iom malsamaj, sed alie tre similaj. Se S-ro Stuttard daurigos siajn observojn, kaj liveros al ni fidindajn detalojn pri la infana parolo en la tria kaj la kvara jaroj, ili havos altan valoron. Gratulon al Roy kaj al la feliĉaj gepatroj.—Red. B.E.

Solvo al "Kamuflaĵo" (p. 24): Tigr, abel, leon, pork, ral, kul, formik, ran, blat, vespert, vesp, raŭp, elefant, simi, perk, omar, kapr, apr, lam, kat, testud, urs, alaŭd, azen, kok, sole, lepor, strig.

OUR ENGLISH IDIOMS

A French lady, calling on an English friend, was told he was not *up* yet. Calling later, she was told he was not *down* yet. She asked whether he was *between*.

The American idiom *right away* puzzled Dickens, who, when asked at an American hotel whether he would have his dinner right away, replied that he would prefer to have it where he was.

It is curious that *to unloose* means *to loose*.

Newspaper headings are often ambiguous. Does *Dog Talks* mean "Hundo parolas" or "Prelegoj pri hundoj"? Does *Red designs on China* mean "Ruĝaj desegnoj sur fajenco" or "Bol'sevikaj projektoj kontraŭ Ĉinujo"?

Examples of the difficulties of literal translation: *Wot I ses is this: when you're up to wot they're up to, then it's up to you* (Punch). (Jen kion mi diras: kiam vi scias, kion ili celas, tiam vi devas agi mem.)

If you square up when you come round, we shall both be straight.

Ladies have fits upstairs (Notice in a Japanese shop window).

To translate "Mi simpatias kun via edzo" by *I sympathize with your husband* is uncomplimentary to the lady addressed, and certainly does not convey the meaning of the speaker.

The following examples of the ambiguity of some English words are taken from "Le Vrai Ami" (Boillot):

At a College Concert: "How can I poke the fire without disturbing the music?" "Between the bars."

"Is your wife entertaining this winter?" "Not very."

"I never pay for my own dinner in a restaurant." "Evidently you believe in making hosts of friends."

Should women take up the law? Many husbands think that the average woman prefers to lay it down.

Wife: "I was absolutely outspoken at the meeting this afternoon." Husband: "I can hardly believe it, my dear. Who outspoke you?"

An Englishman and a Scot stood in a bar. The Englishman stood drinks all round. The Scot stood five foot six.

"Parse 'Mary milked the cow'." "'Cow' is a noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number, and stands for Mary." "'Stands for Mary'? How do you make that out?" "Well, if she didn't stand for Mary, how could Mary milk her?"

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1940

To be presented to the Members at the Annual General Meeting at The Royal Oxford Hotel, Oxford, on Saturday, the 12th April, 1941.

The note of optimism, with which the Council ended its Report for 1939, proved to be fully justified by the manner in which the work of the Association was maintained during the past year, and by the generous support received from the members. As will be seen from the Accounts now presented, the net deficit on Revenue Account was under £80, being thus less than half that of 1939, and the lowest for very many years; and although the position is attributable largely to circumstances arising out of the war and not such as would be thought desirable in peace time, it is a further guarantee of the Association's stability and—subject to a continuation of support in due measure—of the adequate maintenance of its work during the remainder of the war period.

The Subscription income during the year, whilst below that of 1939, was higher than the figure for 1938 and under existing conditions must be regarded as very encouraging. Donations to General Funds were equal to those of 1938, although no special appeal was made as in 1939; whilst the profit on Trading was higher than that of the unsatisfactory year 1939, and as a war-time figure can be considered fairly good. On this point it may be mentioned that in the latter part of the year there was a distinct upward trend in trading receipts.

The absence of any income from the Touring Department in 1940, as compared with £137 in 1939, in itself would more than account for the final Revenue deficit; but this must not be taken to imply that the Guarantee can be dispensed with, as Guarantee payments are still essential to the Association (unless replaced by direct donations) and the fact that only £165 was received under this head in 1940, as compared with £229 in 1938, suggests that fresh Guarantors may be induced to offer themselves in the place of those who have lapsed.

It should further be mentioned that, notwithstanding Guarantee payments, the net deficit for the year would have been approximately £130 but for the fact that during the year the Council transferred to Revenue £50 out of the Sustentation Fund

set up for use in emergency; the capital value of the Fund being thereby reduced to only £87, as shown in the Balance Sheet, despite some £30 generously contributed to this Fund during the period.

On the Expenditure side, a heavy reduction was effected on account of Salaries, partly through a special Fund (as shown in the Accounts) but mainly through the war-time arrangement, started in 1939, for the part-time services of the staff of I.E.L.; which latter organisation also profited thereby. The net cost of the Journal was less than in 1939, and much below the figure for 1938, owing to its publication only every two months as from March, 1940; the saving would, however, have been considerably greater but for the extra postal charges incurred in the latter part of the year, when the new rate for printed matter came into force.

No reduction in the total number of pages was found necessary, and it is appropriate to take this opportunity of congratulating the new Editor, Mr. M. C. Butler, on the efficient way in which he carried out his work throughout the year.

There were reductions, as compared with both the two preceding years, in the cost of Postage, Publicity, Office Expenses and Printing and Stationery, but to some extent such reductions reflected decreased business and activity generally, and in themselves may thus not be matters for congratulation; nor is it satisfactory to record a reduction in the receipts from Examinations and Correspondence Courses, and it may be hoped that these items will again rise in 1941.

Very much less was spent than in normal years on account of the Motor Car and Propaganda Fund, but this is not an indication of correspondingly reduced activity, since, whilst Mr. Butler's propaganda in schools and elsewhere was severely curtailed for a variety of reasons arising out of the war, he in fact carried out a great deal of valuable work of this kind during the year at little or no cost to the Association, his expenses being defrayed by those concerned in the arrangements.

Much other useful propaganda was also

carried out in numerous circles, including the Educational Press, by Mr. Butler and from the Office, and also by members of the Council and Executive Committee in the name of the Association. Propaganda was also effected by many members and local Groups through the presence in this country of Esperantists from allied nations and of Esperantist refugees; and it may be suggested to members in touch with such *samideanoj* that every possible opportunity should continue to be taken of utilising their publicity value, and at the same time giving them the pleasure of thus helping the Movement. Other openings for propaganda which, it is hoped, may be more fully utilised in 1941, were those offering themselves among the Forces of the Crown, Civil Defence workers of all kinds, and in air-raid shelters where facilities have been arranged for classes or talks of a popular or educational nature.

It is satisfactory to note that Group and Federation activity continued in many centres throughout the year; and that although two Federations and a number of Groups were unable to continue their functions, several fresh Groups were started and affiliated to the Association. Moreover, many successful classes were carried on among evacuated Government and commercial staffs and in other suitable circles.

It was not found possible to organise a national British Congress of the normal type, but an enjoyable week-end was spent at Birmingham by those members who were able to attend the Annual General Meeting and Conference held there at Whitsuntide. Sincere thanks are due to the local friends for the great help which they rendered on this occasion.

At the Council Meeting held on this occasion, arrangements were made for suitable action if the Secretary, Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, took up military service. Accord-

ingly, Mr. Wilkinson was duly released for service (in July) by the Executive Committee and Mr. C. C. Goldsmith was appointed Acting Secretary of the Association.

The Motor Car was not used during the year, but was kept in storage under satisfactory conditions, with a view either to a resumption of its use if circumstances were to improve, or sale if a suitable price proved to be obtainable. In this connection it will be seen from the Accounts that a further sum of £25 was allowed for depreciation during 1940, bringing the Car Replacement Fund up to £100.

Normal collaboration with I.E.L. continued throughout the year, and many new Local Delegates were appointed. Matters were facilitated by the fact that Mr. Goldsmith was working for both organisations, and that Mr. A. C. Oliver, the Hon. Treasurer of the Association, was in close touch with I.E.L. affairs in his capacity of *Estrarano*. Owing to increased enrolment in the higher categories of membership the sum (£290) which the Association paid over to the League on account of subscriptions was greater than in either 1938 or 1939, and the League was thus further assisted in maintaining its own financial stability.

In the latter part of the year, it was not found practicable to hold the usual Council and Committee meetings, but the Honorary Officers were able to deal with the affairs of the Association in collaboration with the Acting Secretary.

In conclusion, it may be emphasized that during the year under review all essential services of the Association were maintained; and that continued support by the membership will enable the Officers to ensure the carrying on of the work on the same lines and thus to render vitally important service to the entire Esperanto Movement in the present critical period.

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (Incorporated)

Registered Offices : 140, Holland Park Avenue, London, W.11.
Wartime Address : Esperanto House, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth, Herts.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) will be held on Saturday, 12th April, 1941, at The Royal Oxford Hotel, Oxford, at 2.30 p.m.

AGENDA

- (a) Receive the Annual Report of the Council.
- (b) Receive the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.
- (c) Receive the Report of the Acting

- Secretary as Returning Officer on the Election of Officers and Ordinary Councillors.
- (d) Elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year.
- (e) Consider as to place for holding the next Annual General Meeting.
- (f) Consider and, if necessary, take action with reference to any other business or motion of which due notice may have been given, or which the majority of those present and entitled to vote may determine to entertain, not being inconsistent with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the new Council will be held immediately after the above meeting, at the same place, for the appointment of Sub-Committees and for other routine business.

CECIL C. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

The following is a list of the present Council :—

President :

G. D. Buchanan, F.R.A.S., F.Z.S., F.B.E.A.

Vice-Presidents :

Prof. W. E. Collinson, M.A., PH.D.
E. Rosslyn Mitchell, M.A., LL.B., J.P.
Robert Robertson, F.B.E.A.

Hon. Secretary :

Bernard Long, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer :

Arthur C. Oliver, F.B.E.A.

Ordinary Councillors :

Due to retire in 1941 :

Miss E. Ashby,
Miss R. A. Davey,
Rev. W. J. Downes, M.A., B.D.,
Miss V. C. Nixon, B.A.

Due to retire in 1942 :

Miss J. Baird,
Miss M. L. Blake,
W. A. Gething,
H. W. Holmes.

Due to retire in 1943 :

E. D. Durrant,
Miss M. Jay, M.A.,
Mrs. E. M. Kendrick,
W. K. Nash,
G. L. Preedy,
F.C.I.S., F.I.A.A.,
Miss P. M. Strapps.

Delegate Councillors :

GROUP COUNCILLORS—

Birmingham & District ..	Miss E. M. Wheatley.
Cheltenham ..	Miss H. Beardsworth.
Edinburgh ..	R. Murray.
Glasgow ..	G. Stewart.
Huddersfield ..	W. H. Hirst.
Ilford ..	Miss M. C. Groen.
Leeds ..	Miss M. Langrick.
Letchworth ..	R. Scott.
Liverpool ..	G. W. Keiller.
London (Central)	C. Kohl.
Balham ..	Miss A. Borel.
North ..	H. Harris.
Walthamstow ..	F. Ames.
Nottingham ..	Miss N. Wilford.
Sheffield Central ..	C. W. Gardner.
Southend-on-Sea ..	A. J. Shaw.

<i>Southport ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>L. Shipp.</i>
<i>British League of Catholic Esperantists ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>H. P. Saunders.</i>
FEDERATION COUNCILLORS—		
<i>Eastern ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>Miss M. Cripps.</i>
<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>R. Murray.</i>
<i>East Midland ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>N. Wooding.</i>
<i>Lancs. and Cheshire ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>J. R. Grocott.</i>
<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>G. W. Keiller</i>
<i>London ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>Mrs. E. Warren.</i>
<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>M. Lewin.</i>
<i>North Eastern ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>F. Sutcliffe.</i>
<i>Scottish ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>W. Harvey.</i>
<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>G. Stewart.</i>
<i>South Midland ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>C. G. Chinn.</i>
<i>South Wales and Mon. ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>Miss M. Jones.</i>
<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>L. Evans.</i>

Members of Committees, etc. :

Executive Committee : The President, The Hon. Secretary, The Hon. Treasurer, Miss R. A. Davey, E. D. Durrant, Miss V. C. Nixon, R. Robertson, Mrs. E. Warren.

Correspondence Course Tutors : A panel of experienced teachers. Secretary : The Rev. W. J. Downes.

Education Committee : Miss V. C. Nixon (Sec.), M. C. Butler, Mrs. G. Cowper, F. S. Leigh-Browne, B. Long, Miss G. H. Moxon, Nowell Smith, H. G. Toms.

General Purposes and Propaganda Committee : M. H. Bullock, Miss R. A. Davey, M. M. Du Merton, E. D. Durrant, H. W. Holmes, Miss M. Jay, A. C. Oliver, R. B. Wilkinson.

Examiners : W. Bailey, Miss L. Briggs, Dr. D. R. Duncan, J. Farrand, G. W. Roome, A. Venture.

L.B.E.A. Commission : F. E. Wadham (Sec.), M. M. Du Merton, M. C. Butler.

Joint Examination Committee : The Controlling Examiners and Secretary of Commission.

Hon. Solicitor : G. M. Hollis.

Hon. Secretary for Overseas : W. K. Nash.

Editor of the Journal : M. C. Butler.

Trustees of the Association : G. D. Buchanan, R. Robertson.

LIST OF NOMINATIONS

for the Election of Officers and Councillors, 1941-2

President :

G. D. Buchanan, F.B.E.A., F.R.A.S., F.Z.S.

Vice-Presidents :

Prof. W. E. Collinson, M.A., PH.D.

E. Rosslyn Mitchell, M.A., LL.B., J.P.

Robert Robertson, F.B.E.A.

Honorary Secretary :

Bernard Long, B.A.

Honorary Treasurer :

Arthur C. Oliver, F.B.E.A.

Councillors

Miss E. Ashby.

Miss R. A. Davey.

Rev. W. J. Downes, M.A., B.D.

Miss V. C. Nixon, B.A.

As the number of nominations does not exceed the number of places to be filled, no ballot is necessary.

TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940

			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
To Stock at 1st January, 1940	685	12	1	By Sales	736	14	0
,, Purchases	488	12	7	,, Stock at 31st December, 1940	593	3	7
,, Balance, carried to Revenue Account	155	12	11			..	..	..
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
			£1,329	17	7				£1,329	17	7	

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1940

LIABILITIES.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors—							
Deposit Accounts ..	..	..			170	0	7
Trade and Other Accounts ..	..	..			176	13	1
Loans ..	..	..			316	0	0
Loans on Premises—Private ..	..	..			100	0	0
Barclays Bank Ltd. ..	..	..			650	0	0
Subscriptions in Advance—							
Membership ..	..	156	16	0			
Less paid to International Esperanto League ..	..	84	6	6			
		72	9	6			
<i>The British Esperantist</i> ..	..	..	7	6			
Affiliation Fees ..	..	..	15	0			
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts ..	..	..			73	12	0
Special Funds and Accounts—					11	5	0
John Ellis Prize Account ..	..	..	40	0	0		
Aneurin Williams Prize Account ..	..	..	20	0	0		
John Pollen Memorial Account ..	..	..	40	0	0		
Competitions Fund ..	..	..	24	14	10		
Premises Fund ..	..	..	25	0	0		
Motor Car Replacement Fund ..	..	..	100	0	0		
Special Reserve ..	..	..	250	0	0		
		499	14	10			
Sustentation Fund ..	..	..			87	2	9
Jubilee (Domo) Fund ..	..	..			11	3	5
Capital Account—							
Balance on 1st January, 1940 ..	..	..	2142	16	8		
Life Subscriptions received ..	..	..	20	0	0		
Bequest—Miss S. L. Adams ..	..	..	100	0	0		
Loan transferred ..	..	..	100	0	0		
		2362	16	8			
<i>Less Excess of Expenditure over Income, 1940</i>			79	14	8		
		2283	2	0			
		£4,378	13	8			

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash—							
At Barclays Bank Ltd., Rickmansworth ..	..	21	2	0			
In Hand ..	..	7	6	4			
		28	8	4			
Deposit at Co-operative Permanent Building Society ..		300	0	0			
Sustentation Fund Account at Barclays Bank Ltd. ..		86	11	9			
Sundry Debtors ..	..					
Library ..	..					
Stock on hand as certified by the Acting Secretary—							
Publications ..	..	593	3	7			
Office Stationery ..	..	25	0	0			
Examinations ..	..	8	14	0			
Standard Correspondence Courses ..	..	6	9	7			
“Esperanto by Post” ..	..	30	6	0			
		663	13	2			
Premises at 140 Holland Park Avenue at cost ..		2776	4	4			
Furniture and Equipment ..	..	199	12	8			
<i>Less Depreciation</i> ..	..	20	0	0			
		179	12	8			
		£4,378	13	8			

I have audited this Balance Sheet after obtaining all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Association, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Association.

(Signed) H. MILSOM, F.C.I.S., A.T.I.I. 4th January, 1941.

The Esperanto Student

EL AND PRI

I want this month to draw your attention to one or two special uses of these two prepositions.

El is sometimes used as a prefix, to indicate "to the end" or "to a finish", in such phrases as *eluzi la vestojn, ellerni Esperanton, ellaciĝi de laboro, ellabori teorion.*

Or it may be used to indicate "from" in the sense of "made from", as in *vestoj el silko, moneroj el oro, statuo el marmoro.*

Or again it may indicate "from" in the sense of "originating in", as in the phrases *viro el Francujo, teo el Hindujo, vino el Oporto.*

Pri may be used as a prefix to indicate "on" or "over", in such phrases as *prilabori taskon, prisemi kampon, priplori akcidenton, prispruci personon per akvo.*

A large number of good examples will be found in the "*Plena Vortaro*" and in the Millidge dictionary. Both books are *very* useful, and should be acquired if possible.

NEVER IG WITH ITA !

I frequently get letters containing words which end with the form *-igita*.

These two (*ig-* and *-ita*) cannot be used together, and words ending thus are senseless. *-IGI* means "to become", and is intransitive. *-ITA* means "having suffered some act", and definitely requires a transitive verb before it.

The only imaginable meaning for *igita* standing alone is "having been becomed". Probably the students intended to use either *-iginta*, or *-igita*.

CU BALDAŬ . . . ?

Mi pensas pri tagoj longe pasintaj, tagoj antaŭmilitaj, tagoj de paco. Antaŭ kelkaj jaroj, antaŭ ol la nuna mondokatastrofo eĉ minacis nin, oni povis pasigi la mallumajn vintrajn vesperojn en trankvilo kaj komforto.

Mi kutimis sidi en mia salono, sola kun mia hundo Nubo, antaŭ agrabla fajro, kun interesa legolibro sur miaj genuoj—prefere Esperanta libro, kompreneble. Mia pipa, tre amika kunulo dum multaj faroj, allasis strion da fumo al la plafono, dum la ombro de la fumo faris strangajn desegnojn sur la puntaj kurtenoj. De tempo al tempo Nubo levis la kapon kaj oscedis, aŭ rigardis al mi.

Mi kredas, ke ankaŭ li ĝuis tiujn kvietajn senfarajn vesperojn de ripozo.

Espereble ni baldaŭ povos reveni al tiuj feliĉaj tempoj. Espereble ni baldaŭ povos trovi tiun sanktan pacon, en kiu ĉies koro povas esti senŝargita, ĉies menso trankvila, ĉies hejmo komforta.

Espereble baldaŭ . . .

PECO POR PROGRESINTOJ

S-ro F. C. Rudman sendis al mi bonan tradukon de la lasta Peco :

Ĝis ni povos diskuti niajn sociajn kaj politikajn problemojn en kondiĉoj senemociaj — serene — trankvile — en klara kaj preciza lingvo, sen troigo, ni neniam povos esperi fari en la medioj politika kaj socia la progreson, kiun ni faris en la medio de Natura Scienco.

Kampo estas sufiĉe bona vorto anstataŭ *medio*, do se vi uzis tiun vorton, estu kontenta.

Prov u traduki ĉi tion :

People are fond of arguing that such and such subjects ought to be taught in schools, not because they are directly useful in business or their professions, but because they provide a sort of mental gymnastic which makes the mind supple and agile and ready to tackle the difficulties it meets in after-life.

P. E. DA GOGO

KAMUFLAJO (Vidu paĝon 18)

Oni devas senti grandan miron

Pri la belaj planoj de Natur' ;

Bele oni uzas la insipiron

Por kaŝigi lerte sen forkur' .

Al okulo bestoj ruze penas

Samkolorojn formi kun cetero ;

Propran felkoloron ne plu tenas

Če la ebla trompa malapero.

Fiſo en la maro spertas ĉie

Mortminaon. Kontraŭprove ĝi

Cirkauaĵon bele, fantazie,

Alsimilas per kolor' kaj stri' .

Nun la homo, danka pro instruo

Stari kontraŭ malamikatako,

Forte studas (ĉe ŝirmej-konstruo)

Kurson de Natur' en tiu fako.

Jen poema laud' al naturaĵoj !

Se okaze ni malŝatas ĝin,

Al ĝi tamen dudek ok estaĵoj,

Sole por nin distri, grefcis sin.

FRANK L. AMES

University of Liverpool. — The John Buchanan Prize in Esperanto, 1940, was awarded to Miss Evelyn Maud Wheatley, to whom sincere congratulations.

The Book List issued with our last number was not intended for the W.P.B. It cost time and money to produce, and cannot be published often. Even in its present depleted form it is worth more than a casual glance : it is an excellent propaganda leaflet, and should be kept to show to those who imagine that Esperanto has no literature. Incidentally, it is an invitation to you to buy some of the books that it describes. In the case of many of them, it may even now be too late.

Local News Items

Pressure on space, and a decision to use large type for economy, compel us to omit much we should like to put in. Secretaries : please understand, and forgive !

Bideford. — Mr. Robert Robertson, F.B.E.A., now at Pen-y-Bryn, Hartland, on 28 Jan. gave a most successful lecture at the Methodist Guild to a crowded audience. Also a lecture to Highgate Grammar School Juniors at Hartland Abbey.

Congratulations to Blackburn, Lancs, on the election of Mr. J. R. Grocott, F.B.E.A., as a Town Councillor.

Canterbury. — An official class has been opened at the Technical Institute. The fact that friends in this danger zone still carry on should encourage those in safer regions to do likewise.

Doncaster. — The official class (West Riding C.C.) in Edenthorpe is now taught by Mr. E. S. Woodward.

Dunfermline. — The local group is active. The Zamenhofa Festo (11 Dec.) had a fine programme, illustrated by a symbolic engraving by Reto Roseti, who (by the way) is now teaching Mr. Anderson's class in Lochgelly.

Huddersfield. — Meetings on alternate Saturdays. Programme from B. Beaumont, 5 Central Close, Fartown.

Lancashire and Cheshire Federation. — The 32nd Conference was held in Preston (1 Feb.). The low state of the finances was the only dark spot in a cheerful gathering. The treasurer (F. Parker, 368 Colne Rd., Burnley) would welcome financial support.

London. — De sia fondigo en 1903 gis Septembro 1940, la *Londona Esperanta Klubo* neniam ĉesis kunveni regule. Nur tre nevolonte, pro neeblo kunveni vespere, oni devis decidi cedi la aranĝitan programon. Kiam evidentigis, ke aeratakoj estas malpli fortaj tage, oni rapidis aranĝi kunveni ĉiun duan sabaton, posttagmeze. Kutime venas 30-50 por audi kaj paroli Esperanton. Ankoraŭ restas en Londono sufice da fluaj parolantoj por ebligi tre interesajn programerojn. La Klubejo (Fred Tallant Hall, 153 Drummond St., Euston, N.W.1) estas vundita, tamen restas komfortaj ĉambroj. Oni invitas ĉiun Esperantiston, ĉu membro aŭ ne. Venu al la kunvenoj la 8-an kaj 22-an de Marto, je 3.0.

The class on Saturday afternoons (2.30-4.30) at Balham Institute (Tooting Broadway Tube Station) is officially recognized. Visitors are welcomed.

Manchester. — Meetings (March 29 and April 26) at Lower Mosley St. Social Club, 2.30.

Nottingham. — Monthly gatherings in the Adult School Rooms (7.30). Next dates : Mar. 20, Apr. 18.

Oldham meets weekly at Werneth Park Study Centre. Special lectures on Mar. 3, Apr. 7, May 5, June 2. The local press is very helpful, and a leading bookseller stocks Esperanto books.

St. Helens. — Weekly meetings with a varied programme at H.G. Girls' School, College St., Thurs., 7.0-9.0.

Scottish Federation. — The next Conference will take place in Glasgow on March 29th.

Simonsbath, Minehead. — Some children evacuated here from London are learning Esperanto experimentally in school hours.

Somerset and Gloucester Federation. — The printed Bulletin is a wonderful production, on which less fortunate Federations may well look with envy. Congratulations.

South Wales and Monmouthshire. — Next Federation Meeting : 22nd March, 3.0., Friends' Meeting House, Cardiff.

Wakefield. — The Esperanto Society meets Wed., 6.30-8.30, at Toc H. Rooms, Jolly Sailor Rooms, Thorne Wharfe. Sec., Miss F. Wood, 9 St. Claire St.

Walthamstow. — Group-meetings (Sundays 10.30-4.30), and excursions are held regularly, and much appreciated. Details from F. L. Ames, 26 Chewton Rd., E.17.

LECTURES GIVEN, 1938-40

	1938	1939	1940
VISITS PAID—			
Schools ..	154	113	30
Other Meetings ..	35	56	37
	—	—	—
	189	169	67
ATTENDANCE—			
Children ..	20,626	14,111	3,600
Teachers ..	663	564	136
T.C. Students ..	40	1,000	515
	—	—	—
Other Meetings ..	21,329	15,675	4,251
	816	1,174	760
Total ..	22,145	16,849	5,011
AVERAGE ATTENDANCE—			
Schools ..	139	137	125
Other Meetings ..	23	21	21
RECEIPTS—			
"E. Beginners" ..	8,000	7,748	1,960
(Value) ..	£66	£64	£16
Other Sales ..	£16	£20	£9
Donations ..	£10	£14	£3
Total ..	£92	£98	£28

POINTS TO NOTE

(a) In 1939 the war put an end to most lectures after July, otherwise this year would have made a handsome record.

(b) The 1940 figures show the paralysing effect of war conditions. Some 50 school engagements were cancelled. Great efforts were made postally to get new ones, but with disappointing results.

(c) Nevertheless, if our members would but co-operate in trying to get local engagements, using the literature provided for the purpose, much might be done. In some ways the opportunities are unprecedented. So far, however, in spite of frequent appeals for such personal help, there has been almost no response from our members.

M. C. BUTLER

Esperanto and the Japanese Radio.—In *La Revuo Orienta* (Jan., 1941) Inomata Nao welcomes the recent introduction of Esperanto into the international broadcasts of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (he gives no details). He sees in the vigorous use of Esperanto by J.B.C. (a) wise recognition of the powerful aid that the use of Esperanto can give the nation, and (b) welcome support of Esperanto at a time when its ban by Germany was a discouragement, and when the movement in Japan was beginning to live, as the Japanese proverb has it, "en stato nek velki, nek flugilbati".

Glumarkoj.—Ni ricevis de S-ro W. J. Brigden, presisto, 232 Sellincourt Rd., S.W.17, diversajn glumarkojn kun propaganda teksto, ankaŭ poštkartan afišeton utilan por vendistoj de Esperanta literaturo. Prezoj moderaj. Detaloj laŭ peto.

Ellerslie Community.—We have received an interesting report of the second year of life of this pacifist community (Address: Sully Rd., Penarth, Glam.). Among the activities of the circle is Esperanto, taught by the I.E.L. delegate in Cardiff. Those learning include John and Janet Chapman, aged 5 and 3 respectively.

B.E.A. Library.—Members and Groups are reminded that good photos of members, groups, or any form of Esperanto activity, preferably in postcard form, are welcomed, and carefully preserved for posterity. The number received is disappointingly small. YOUR photo would be much appreciated.

Wanted for the Library: E.B.I. Booklets *La Patrino*; and (in duplicate) *Sub la Nego*, *Amkonkurantoj*. *Dokumentaroj* of the Congresses in Rome 1935, Vienna 1936. Magazine numbers: *Espero Katolika* Jan. 1938, Mar.-Aprilo 1939; *Internaciisto* 29-30, *Lingvo-Libro I*; *International Language*, Jan. 1925, Feb. and Aug. 1924; *Esperanto Monthly* 1915, 1916; *Lingvo Internacia*, 1907, 1(157); Okt. 1911. *Oficiala Bulteno de la Akademio, Kajero III* 1930.

Greetings in Esperanto.—We received the following Christmas greeting. We wish more members would use Esperanto on similar occasions, and thus double the value of their message:

"Regu la Kristnaska Spirito tra la Tuta Mondo!"

Paco, Bonvolo, inter homoj.

Longe daŭros ankoraŭ malluma nokto sur la tero, sed ne eterne ĝi daŭros. Venos iam la tempo, kiam la homoj ĉesos esti lupoj unuj kontraŭ aliaj . . . kaj kune kaj interkonsente ili celados ĉiuj al unu vero, al unu feliĉo. Kaj se iam venos tiu feliĉa tempo, ĝi estos la frukto de konstanta kaj senlaca laborado.

Forte staras muroj de miljaroj

Inter la popoloj dividitaj;

Sed dissaltos la obstinaj baroj,

Per la sankta amo disbatitaj.—

Zamenhof.

Akceptu de mi elkoran Kristnaskan kaj Novjaran saluton. Samideane via, en kunklaboro homama, Guy Tordoff."

BOOKS PUBLISHED ABROAD

Here is another short list of books published abroad at present in stock. Of some items only two or three copies are now available, so when ordering please give at least one alternative.

Norda Literaturo.	Vols. 1 and 2	paper, each 1/-
Nova Tasko.	Noveloj. Elēnigis Cicio Mar	paper 1/6
Odusseias de Homeros.	Trad. Manders. 1 only	paper 6/-
Oficiala Klasika Libro.	Grosjean-Maupin	paper 9d.
Ora Libro, 1887-1937.	Red. Bleier kaj Cense	paper 3/-
Palaco de Dangero, La.	Wagnalls (Payson)	cloth 6/-
Pallieter.	Felix Timmermans (J. van Schoor)	cloth 6/-
Panšmirajoj, 100 pikantaj (recipes)	paper 9d.	
Pentroarto en la Malnova Hungarujo, La	cloth 10/9	
Petro.	Lernolibro en Esperanto	paper 1/3
Petro Schlemil.	Chamisso (Wüster)	paper 1/-
Poemo de l' Plugisto	paper 6d.	
Por la Honoro de Nia Lando.	A. Viruly	paper 4d.
Pri l' Moderna Arto.	Grenkamp-Kornfeld	cloth 5/-
Princo Vanc'.	Putnam & Bates (Harris) illus.	paper 9d.
Quo Vadis ?	Sienkiewicz (Lidja Zamenhof). Vols. 1 and 2	cloth, each 3/6
Radianta Lotuso, La.	Degreef	paper 1/9
Rakontoj pri Nederlando.	Duhamel (Dupuis)	paper 1/6
Raportoj kaj Konkludoj de la konferenco "Esperanto en la Moderna Vivo"	.. ..	paper 2/3
Rego Judea, La.	K.R. (V. Devyatnin)	paper 2/6
Rembrandt la Magiisto.	M. Muller	cloth 5/6
Rigardu la Teron.	Van Loon (Saville)	cloth 14/-, paper 12/-
Romano de San Michele.	Axel Munthe (Weleminsky)	cloth 9/6, paper 7/6
Romo kaj Ĉirkaŭajoj.	Touring Club Italiano	cloth 6/-
Rozujo Ĉiumiljara, La.	Wagnalls (Payson)	paper 1/-
Rumana Bonhumoro.	Firu & Pragano	paper 1/6
Scienco kaj Pseŭdoscienco pri Heredo kaj Raso	paper 9d.	
Segilo-Vortaro	paper 1/-	
Se Grenereto.	Kenelm Robinson	cloth 6/-
Sonoj Novaj kaj Malnovaj.	Hesse (poems)	paper 6d.
Sorĉistino el Kastilio, La.	Asch (Lejzerowitz)	cloth 4/6
Spite la Vivon.	Misu Beraru (poems)	paper 9d.

Please add 10% for postage ; any excess will be refunded.

Order from

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, Inc.,
Esperanto House, Herongate, Rickmansworth, Herts.

ESPERANTO IN SCHOOL

GIRLS AT TINKER'S FARM SCHOOL, NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM

Girls between 11 and 14 were massed in the school hall. At the end was the Esperanto sign—a green star on a white ground. The children, with sweet unaccompanied voices, were singing. First the small ones, then the big ones, sang in Esperanto about roses and about a mill—simple songs with repetition.

The idea began because a mistress was keen on the language, and corresponded with Esperanto friends in Norway. The children leave school when they are 14, and have not the time to learn French or German. Coming from not too wealthy homes, they actually need training in their own tongue. Yet it was felt that they needed some language teaching outside English; so Esperanto was begun.

It might, said the headmistress, have turned out to be just a passing whim. Then it would have been allowed to drop. But the children, it was found, enjoyed the lessons. They have two in a seven-day curriculum. After leaving school many go to Esperanto continuation classes. At the beginning of the war some offered hospitality for Esperanto-speaking refugees; some had correspondents in Scandinavia, the Low Countries, Czechoslovakia, France, and other countries.

Two main social events have sprung from the venture. One was the visit to the school during the Easter holidays in 1937 of 22 girls of 6 different nations. They lived at the school; were shown the sights of the district, and on the last evening put on national costumes. They spoke Esperanto all the time. The headmistress described how a girl would ask to take a foreign friend to her home for an hour, and return at the end of three—so well had they understood each other.

The next year 40 Tinker's Farm girls went to Groet in Holland. They saved for the holiday by sixpences and shillings a week. It was a mixed camp, with between two and three hundred young Esperantists. The girls practised Esperanto in the shops; they attended a bulb auction arranged for them in Esperanto; they understood one another excellently. When the children returned, the only thing the parents wanted to know was when there would be another camp. A meeting in Belgium was hoped for; then came the war.

Now the children showed what they could do in Esperanto. They sang: there is an Esperanto song-book. Then they acted a little Cinderella play. Even to an untutored ear much was intelligible. After the intervention of a red-haired godmother with a white frock and wand, the play closed, and the girls gave their opinions of the language.

"Why is Esperanto useful?" Hands waved: a big girl was chosen. Esperanto, she said, is a help in international affairs; if everybody learned it politicians could talk together, and then there would not be so much war. A small tongue-tied girl gave a shake of the head when asked if Esperanto were difficult. Another said she liked the lessons, because "We've got good teachers".

"Has anybody said anything at home about Esperanto?" One girl had taught her little brother a song. The little sister of another knew two songs. "I have often told mother and father about it, and they are interested." Then the girls spoke of their pre-war correspondence. One had had two letters from a boy in Holland; another had had a letter from a boy in France. It was about his school, and the weather, and his home. One was corresponding with a boy in the U.S.A.—all in Esperanto. In war time correspondence goes on between centres and schools in England and Wales.

One girl reminded the company of the Czech visitor who had come to the school. He had escaped from Czechoslovakia during the war, and made his way across German-occupied countries; and said he would never have been able to get away without Esperanto. Many people in his country, he said, were learning the language.

The girls filed away; it was the end of their afternoon. At the end of the hall I looked at a display of letters and photographs gathered during correspondence.

The mistresses use the direct method in teaching; but I saw a text-book with short sentences which one of them had prepared.

GWENDOLEN FREEMAN

Considerably shortened from an article in "The Birmingham Post", 25 November, 1940. Reprinted by kind permission of the author. She writes that being greatly interested in the study of languages and literatures she visited the school with a bias against Esperanto, but came away convinced of its use to children who cannot devote a long time to the study of national languages.

PRI LA VORTO "PO"

Pri ĉi tiu vorto Zamenhof skribis jene :

Inter la esprimoj "doni po 2 pecojn" kaj "doni po 2 pecoj" estas ankoraŭ malfacile diri, kiu estas la pli bona, kaj tial ambaŭ esprimoj estas uzeblaj kaj bonaj. Tamen konsiderante, ke danke la intervenon de la vorto "po" la "pecoj" jam ne dependas rekte de la "doni", ni konsilas uzi post "po" (tiel same kiel post "da") la nominativon ("doni po 2 pecoj"). Alia kaŭzo por tiu ĉi konsilo estas ankaŭ la cirkonstanco, ke laŭ nia opinio "ĉie, kie oni dubas inter la nominativo kaj akuzativo, oni devas uzi la nominativon".—*La Esperantisto* 1891, p. 7. (*Lingvaj Respondoj*, p. 47).

La vorto "po" antaŭ iu esprimo de mezuro signifas, ke tiu mezuro rilatas ne al ĉiuj personoj aŭ objektoj kune, sed al ĉiu aparte ; ekzemple : ili ricevis po kvin pomoj = ne ĉiuj kune ricevis 5, sed ĉiu el ili aparte ricevis kvin pomojn ; la drapo kostas po 2 spesmiloj por metro = ĉiu metro (ne la tuta drapo) kostas 2 spesmilojn ; ili vendas pogrande = ĉiu aparta porcio, kiun ili vendas, estas granda (t.e. ili vendas nur grandajn porcionalojn). Oni ne povas diri "je 80 centimoj po funto" aŭ "30 mejlojn po horo", sed oni devas diri "po 80 centimoj por (ĉiu) funto", "po 30 mejloj".—*La Revuo*, vol. II., p. 587. (*Lingvaj Respondoj*, p. 84).

Sekve ne estas mirinde, ke inter la 230 ekzemploj de *po*, kiujn mi kolektis el la Zamenhofa literaturo, mi trovis *nur tri* kun akuzativo : *Dua Libro* (1888), 18/20 ; *Esperantisto* (1893), 159/10 ; *Letero* (1905), O.V.517/22. (La noto sur p. 100 de O.V. estas erara ; la citita gazeto havas "presita ekzempleron". Povas esti, ke 517/22 ankaŭ estas ŝangita).

Bedaŭrinde kelkaj aŭtoroj de lernolibroj donas erarigan instruon pri ĉi tiu punkto kaj eĉ rekondendas tiajn formojn, kiajn Zamenhof en la du cititaj Lingvaj Respondoj konsilis *ne uzi* !

La sekvantaj frazoj bone montras la uzadon de *po* en la verkoj de Zamenhof kaj prezentas lian maturan opinion.

Grandaj grupoj aŭ societoj povas elekti po unu delegito por ĉiuj 25 membroj.—O.V.255/7.

Dume la gasto trinkis po glaseto da vino.—Gimnazio 62/6.

Si havis sur ĉiu mano po kvin fingroj.—Fab. II. 84/40.

la vino estas trinkata po tutaj boteloj.—Fab. III. 74/28.

ilia patro donis al ĉiu el ili po unu bela ĉevalo.—Fab. III. 95/40.

mi dissendis po 1 ekzempleron.—O.V.478/16.

la tutan profiton . . . ni dividos inter ni po egalaj partoj.—O.V.516/35.

"Espero" ŝuldas al mi por 4 kursoj . . . po 3 rubloj —O.V.521/13.

el ĉiuj vivajoj, el ĉiu karno, enkonduku po unu paro el ĉiuj en la arkeon.—Gen. vi. 19.

El ĉiuj brutoj puraj prenu al vi po sep paroj, virbestojn kaj iliajn inojn.—Gen. vii. 2.

Ankaŭ el la birdoj de la ĉielo po sep paroj, virbestojn kaj virinbestojn.—Gen. vii. 3.

prenu al si ŝafidon ĉiu patro de familio, po unu ŝafido por domo.—El. xii. 3.

prenu po unu omero por ĉiu kapo.—El. xvi. 16.

ili kolektis duoble da pano, po du omeroj por ĉiu.—El. xvi. 22.

prenu al vi aromajojn : balzamon kaj stakton kaj galbanon bonodoran kaj puran timianon, po egalaj partoj el ĉio.—El. xxx. 34.

kvardek argentajn bazojn li faris sub la dudek tabuloj, po du bazoj sub ĉiu tabulo.—El. xxxvi. 24.

li faris dudek tabulojn kaj kvardek argentajn bazojn por ili, po du bazoj sub ĉiu tabulo.—El. xxxvi. 25, 26.

aranĝu ilin en du vicoj, po ses en vico.—Lev. xxiv. 6.

prenu po kvin sikloj pro ĉiu kapo, laŭ la sankta siklo prenu, po dudek geroj en siklo.—Nom. iii. 47.

po cent tridek sikloj da argento havis ĉiu plado, kaj po sepdek ĉiu kaliko.—Nom. vii. 85.

po dek sikloj havis ĉiu kulero.—Nom. vii. 86.

po unu viro el ĉiu tribo de iliaj patroj sendu.—Nom. xiii. 2.

prenu de ili po unu bastono de ĉiu tribo.—Nom. xvii. 2.

Balak kaj Bileam oferis po unu bovido kaj po unu viršafo sur ĉiu altaro.—Nom. xxiii. 2.

mi oferis po unu bovido kaj po unu viršafo sur ĉiu altaro.—Nom. xxiii. 4.

po unu dekono alportu por ĉiu el la sep ŝafidoj.—Nom. xxviii. 21.

dividu la prenitajon po duono inter tiuj, kiuj partoprenis en la milito kaj iris batali, kaj inter la tuta komunumo.—Nom. xxxi. 27.

prenu imposton . . . de la militistoj kiuj iris batali, po unu animo el kvinten.—Nom. xxxi. 28.

po unu estro el ĉiu tribo prenu por la dividado de la lando.—Nom. xxxiv. 18.

mi prenis el vi dek du virojn, po unu viro el tribo.—Read. i. 23.

Josuo alvokis la dek du virojn, . . . po unu viro el ĉiu tribo.—Jos. iv. 4.

levu al vi sur vian ŝultron ĉiu po unu ŝtono.—Jos. iv. 5.

elektu al vi po tri homoj el ĉiu tribo.—Jos. xviii. 4, la Izraelidoj sendis . . . dek ĉefojn, po unu ĉefo el tribo.—Jos. xxii. 14.

Simson . . . alligis po unu torĉo meze inter ĉiuj du vostoj.—Jug. xv. 4.

ni prenos po dek homoj el ĉiu cento, el ĉiu triboj, po cent el mil kaj po mil el dek mil.—Jug. xx. 10.

tie estis viro tre altkreska, kiu havis sur la manoj kaj sur la piedoj po ses fingroj.—II. Sam. xxi. 20.

Obadja prenis cent profetojn kaj kaſis ilin en kavernoj po kvindek homoj.—I. Reg. xviii. 4.

mi kaſis cent homojn el la profetoj de la Eternulo en kavernoj po kvindek homoj.—I. Reg. xviii. 13.

li sendadis al la reĝo de Izrael po cent mil ŝafidoj kaj cent mil viršafoj.—II. Reg. iii. 4.

ni prenu de tie ĉiu po unu trabo.—II. Reg. vi. 2.

ĉiu havis po ses flugiloj.—Jes. vi. 2.

vian mangajon, kiun vi mangos, uzu laŭpeze, po dudek sikloj ĉiutage.—Jeh. iv. 10.

la ĉambretoj havis po ses ulnoj sur ambaŭ flankoj.—
Jeh. xl. 12.
ili alportu po unu bovido el la bovoj kaj po unu
virſafo el la ſafoj.—Jeh. xlvi. 25.
li alportadu bruloferon al la Rternulo, po sep bovoj
kaj po sep virſafoj sendifektaj ĉiutage dum la sep
tagoj kaj po unu virkapro kiel pekoferon ĉiutage.
—Jeh. xlv. 23.

Leganto ! La elekto de kazo post *po* estas libera por ĉiu Esperantisto ; tamen se la *unueco de la lingvo* havas por vi pli da graveco, ol via persona opinio, agu konforme al la konsilo kaj praktiko de la aŭtoro de Esperanto kaj uzu prefere la nominativon. En la Fundamento troviĝas du fidindaj modeloj :

al ĉiu el la infanoj mi donis po tri pomoj (Ekz. § 14). se mi legos en ĉiu tago po dek kvin paĝoj, mi finos la tutan libron en kvar tagoj (Ekz. § 14).

Evitu la sekvantajn formojn kaj aliajn el tia sama speco :

je 80 centimoj po funto (= @ a pound a centime !)
30 mejlojn po horo (aŭ pohore) (= @ an hour a mile !)
dudek ŝilingojn pojare (= @ a year a shilling !)

WILLIAM BAILEY.

ESPERANTO IN BRISTOL

Death of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turnbull

The war has not been kind to our movement in Bristol. Soon after the Germans started to visit us, the Folk House, the home of Esperanto in our city, was badly damaged by fire, and we were no longer able to meet with kindred souls within its friendly doors. Happily most of the Esperanto Library was saved by our secretary, Guy Tordoff, and taken to the Central Library next door.

We sustained another severe blow when John Turnbull (I.E.L. delegate) and his wife were killed by enemy action. To-day a company of Esperantists attended the Old King Street Methodist Church in which our friend had worshipped, to pay their last respects to one who had done so much for Esperanto in our city.

Though at a time of life when many people are chary of taking up new pursuits, Mr. Turnbull no sooner met with Esperanto than he studied it assiduously, and soon became proficient. He read the Esperanto Bible daily, and practised on every opportunity.

He proved the utility of the language when he visited Poland in connection with the Temperance movement, another of his great interests. It was partly through his

efforts that in 1938 Mr. Butler was able to visit 60 Bristol schools. We owe very much to his labours and enthusiasm.

Amongst the floral tributes, the wreath from the Bristol Esperanto Society stood out conspicuously—a Green Star surrounded by white narcissi and edged with golden daffodils. It was fitting that our beloved symbol should be chosen to express our gratitude and affection, and say to him and his wife for the last time *Gis la Revido !*

As we left the pew where we had been sitting, Mr. Rankin pointed to the name-plate : *Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull*. Quite unwittingly we had occupied the pew in which they used to worship. Maybe they were not far from us, after all.

E. M. PRESTON

EN LA LERNEJON !

ALVOKO AL BRITAJ PARLAMENTANOJ

En antaŭnelonga kunveno de la Manchester kaj District Esperanto Society oni decidis sendi la sekvantan rezolucion Angla-lingve al 17 parlamentanoj :

Ke ĉi tiu kunveno deziras altiri vian atenton al la fakto, ke lingva diverseco kaŭzas malfacilaĵojn kaj kreas barilojn inter la demokrataj popoloj. Gi petas, ke vi esploru la pretendojn de Esperanto esti la solvo de tiu grava problema. Gi forte rekomendas, ke post la milito oni enkonduku ĉi tiun lingvon en ĉiujn lernejojn kiel devigan temon en rekonstruata Eŭropo.

Kvar parlamentanoj sendis amikan respondon :

Rt. HON. J. R. CLYNES. I agree with all you say . . . Greater effort should be made after the war to remove a real barrier to international understanding.

CLEMENT DAVIES, K.C. I will see what I can do.

PHILIP NOEL-BAKER. I have always been greatly interested in Esperanto, and I feel great sympathy with the terms of your resolution.

WILFRID ROBERTS.—I shall certainly bear the matter in mind, and consider in what way I can most usefully act in the matter.

Ni respondis, ke je la fino de la milito la Esperanta movado certe sin prezentos sur la eduka kampo.

Respondojn, kiuj montris intereson pri mia rezolucio, ni ricevis de Lord Cranborne, Vernon Bartlett, Lord Cecil, kaj Geoffrey C. M. Mander. Lord Lytton kaj Lord Davis ankaŭ avizis ricevon.

Nur George Benson respondis malfavore, dirante : "I should strongly oppose the compulsory teaching of Esperanto." Sajne

li iom mislegis nian rezolucion : sed lia respondo estas grava, ĉar kontraŭado estas pli valora, ol malatento. Ni scias, ke el la ses parlamentanoj kiuj ne respondis, almenaŭ du aprobas nian lingvon.

Nun estas la horo por agado. La politikistoj nuntempe pridiskutas la novan ordon, kiu sekvas la nunajn malgajajn tagojn. Faru rezolucion, eĉ se via grupo estas nur malgranda, kaj sendu ĝin al aliaj internaciistaj aŭ internaciemaj parlamentanoj. Se ni racie kaj senpasie prezentos nian Aferon, ili ne povos nin ignori. Krom tio, multegaj politikistoj deziras enkonduki leĝon por doni pluajn jarojn da edukado al ĉiu infano. Se tio okazos, Esperanto havos tie bonan ŝancon. Obstine antaŭen !

BASIL MCGRATH

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These donations are acknowledged with grateful thanks.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

As announced on another page, the Annual General Meeting will be held in Oxford on Saturday, April 12th. Tea will be provided at the hotel at a charge of 1/9 per head, but only for those who notify the B.E.A. Office not later than April 5th.

A limited amount of overnight accommodation is available at the Royal Oxford Hotel, but, if required, this should be booked at once direct with the hotel.

CECIL C. GOLDSMITH, Acting Secretary.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Edward S. Woodward, James S. Woodward, Edenthorpe, Doncaster (both with distinction).

MORTOJ

Browne.—Je 23 Januaro, post dolora malsano, Nellie L. Browne, edzino de W. H. Browne (5 Lyndhurst Rd., Coulsdon). Multajn jarojn ŝi fervore laboris apud sia edzo, precipe ĉe la Londona Klubo. Oni longe memoros ŝian gajan humoron, kiu neniam ŝin forlasis, malgraŭ ofta malsaneco.

Hall.—En Januaro, pro malamika agado, Frank Hall, tre kompetenta Esperantisto kaj fervora laboranto en Walthamstow.

Haxton.—Je 3 Decembro, Alexander Haxton, membro dum dek jaroj, en Perth, Skotlando.

Leach.—Je 21 Januaro, S-ino M. A. Leach, membro kaj agema laboranto por la movado en Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Lloyd.—Je 2 Januaro, en Swansea, S-ino P. E. Lloyd, 29-jara. Si multe helpis ĉe la Internacia Kongreso en Oxford, estante tiam F-ino Finch.

Turnbull.—En Januaro, Ges. Turnbull (p. 30).

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